

# THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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## Printer's Kisses.

Print on my lip another kiss—

The picture of thy glowing passion;  
Nay, this won't do, nor this—nor this—

But now—aye, that's a proof impression.

The dear one continues—

But methinks it might be mended,

O! yet, I see it in those eyes;

Our lips again together blended,

Will make the impression a revise.

## REMARKS OF

MR. WEBSTER,

In the U. States Senate, March  
30, 1846.

## THE OREGON QUESTION.

The following resolution, offered some  
days ago by Mr. J. M. Clayton, com-  
ing up in its order, viz:

"Resolved, That the President of the  
United States be requested to communi-  
cate to the Senate copies of any corres-  
pondence that may have taken place be-  
tween the authorities of the United States  
and those of Great Britain since the last  
document transmitted to Congress, in re-  
lation to the subject of the Oregon terri-  
tory, or so much thereof as may be com-  
municated without detriment to the pub-  
lic interest."

Mr. Webster rose and said: I shall  
advise my honorable friend, the member  
from Delaware, to forbear from pressing  
this resolution for a few days.

There is no doubt that there are letters  
from Mr. McLane; but, as the Chairman  
of the Committee on Foreign Relations  
opposes this motion, I am to presume that  
the Executive Government finds it incon-  
venient to communicate those letters to  
the Senate, at the present moment.

Yet, it is obvious, that as the Senate  
is called on to perform a legislative act, it  
ought, before the hour of its decision  
comes, to be put in possession of every  
thing likely to influence its judgment; oth-  
erwise, it would be required to perform  
high legislative functions on mere confi-  
dence. There is certainly some embar-  
rassment in the case. If the Executive  
Government deems the communication of  
the correspondence inconvenient, it can  
only be because negotiation is still going  
on, or, if suspended, is expected to be  
resumed. So far as negotiation is con-  
cerned, the communication, or publica-  
tion, of the correspondence, may very  
properly be thought inconvenient. But,  
then, the President has recommended the  
passage of a law, or resolution, by the  
two Houses of Congress. In support of  
this recommendation, he himself sent us,  
unasked, at the commencement of the  
session, the correspondence up to that time.  
Now, if that was necessary, the rest is ne-  
cessary. If we are entitled to a part, we  
are entitled to the whole.

In my opinion, the mistake was in call-  
ing on Congress to authorize notice to  
England of the discontinuance of what  
has been called the joint occupation until  
negotiation had been exhausted. Negoti-  
ation should have been tried first, and  
when that had failed, and finally failed,  
then, and not till then, should Congress  
have been called upon.

I now go on the ground, of course, that  
the notice for discontinuing the joint oc-  
cupancy is properly to be given by au-  
thority of Congress; a point which I do  
not now discuss.

It is said, indeed, that notice is to be  
used as a weapon, or an instrument, in ne-  
gotiation. I hardly understand this. It is  
a metaphor of not very obvious applica-  
tion. A weapon seems to imply, not a  
facility, or mere bid, but the means either  
of defence against attack, or of making  
an attack. It sounds not altogether friend-  
ly and pacific. I doubt exceedingly  
whether under present circumstances, notice  
would hasten negotiation, and yet  
such are those circumstances that there  
may be as much inconvenience in stand-  
ing still as in going forward.

The truth is, that great embarrassment  
arises from the extreme pretensions and  
opinions put forward by the President, in  
his inaugural address, a year ago, and in  
his message last December. But for  
these, notice would have been harmless,  
and perhaps would have been authorized  
by both Houses without much opposi-  
tion, and received by England without  
dissatisfaction. But the recommendation  
of the notice, coupled with the President's  
repeated declarations that he held our title  
to the whole of the territory to be "clear  
and unquestionable," alarmed the country.  
And well it might. And if notice were  
required, in order to enable the President  
to push these extreme claims to any  
and every result, then notice ought to be re-  
fused by Congress, unless Congress is  
ready to support these pretensions at all  
hazards. Here lies the difficulty. Con-  
gress is not prepared, and the country  
is not prepared, as I believe, to make  
the President's opinion of a clear and un-  
questionable right to the whole territory  
an ultimatum. If he wants notice for  
such a purpose, he certainly must see that  
it becomes a grave question whether Con-  
gress will grant it.

It was a great, a very great mistake, to  
accompany the recommendation of notice

with so positive an assertion of our right  
to the whole territory. Did the Presi-  
dent mean to adhere to that, even to the  
extremity of war? If so, he should have  
known that, after what has happened in  
years past, the country was not likely to  
sustain him. Did he mean to say this,  
and afterwards recede from it? If so,  
why say it at all? Surely the President  
could not be guilty of playing so small a  
part, as to endeavor to show himself to  
possess spirit, and boldness, and fearlessness  
of England, more than his predecess-  
ors, or his countrymen, and yet do all  
this in the confident hope that no serious  
collision would arise between the two  
countries. So low an ambition, such  
paltry motives, ought not to be imputed.  
When the President declared that, in his  
judgment, our title to the whole of Oregon  
was "clear and unquestionable," did he  
mean to express an official or a mere  
personal opinion? If the latter, it certainly  
had no place in an official communication.  
If the former—if he intended a solemn  
official opinion, upon which he was re-  
solved to act officially, then it is a very  
grave question how far he is justified,  
without new lights, or any change of cir-  
cumstances, to place the claims of this  
country, in this respect, on other grounds  
than those on which they had stood un-  
der his predecessors, and with the con-  
currence of all branches of the Govern-  
ment, for so many years; for it is not to  
be doubted that the United States Govern-  
ment has admitted, through a long series  
of years, that England has rights in the  
northwestern parts of this continent  
which are entitled to be respected.

Mr. President, one who has observed  
attentively what has transpired here and  
in England, within the last three months,  
must, I think, perceive that public opin-  
ion, in both countries, is coming to a con-  
clusion that this controversy ought to be  
settled; and is not very diverse, in the  
one country and the other, as to the gen-  
eral basis of such settlement. That basis is  
the offer made by the United States to  
England in 1826.

There is no room to doubt, I think,  
that this country is ready to stand by that  
offer, substantially and in effect. Such  
is my opinion at least, and circumstances  
certainly indicate that Great Britain would  
not, in all probability, would not, regard  
such a proposition as unfit to be consid-  
ered. I said, some weeks ago, that I did  
not intend to discuss titles at length, and  
certainly not to adduce arguments against  
our own claim. But it appears to me  
that there is a concurrence of arguments,  
or considerations, in favor of regarding  
the 49th parallel as the just line of demar-  
cation, which both countries might well  
respect. It has, for many years, been  
the extent of our claim. We have  
claimed up to 49°, and nothing be-  
yond it. We have offered to yield every  
thing north of it. It is the boundary be-  
tween the two countries on this side the  
Rocky Mountains, and has been since  
the purchase of Louisiana from France.

I do not think it important either to  
prove or disprove the fact, that commis-  
sioners under the treaty of Utrecht estab-  
lished the 49th parallel as the boundary  
between the English and French posses-  
sions in America. Ancient maps and de-  
scriptions so represent it; some saying  
that this line of boundary is to run "in-  
definitely west," others saying, in terms,  
that it extends "to the northwestern oc-  
ean." But, what is more important, we  
have considered this boundary as estab-  
lished by the treaty of Utrecht, at least  
on this side of the Rocky Mountains.—  
It was on the strength of this that we  
drove back the British pretensions, after  
we had obtained Louisiana, north from  
the head waters of the Mississippi to this  
parallel of 49°.

This is indubitable. We have acted,  
therefore, and induced others to act, on  
the idea that this boundary was actually  
established. It now so stands in the treaty  
between the United States and Eng-  
land. If, so the general notion of CONTI-  
NUITY OF CONTINITY, this line be contin-  
ued "indefinitely west," or is allowed to  
run to the "northwestern ocean," then it  
leaves on one side the valley of the Co-  
lumbia, to which, in my judgment, our  
title is maintainable on the ground of Gray's  
discovery.

The Government of the United States  
has never offered any line south of forty-  
nine, (with the navigation of the Colum-  
bia,) and it never will. It behooves all  
concerned to regard this as a settled point.  
As to the navigation of the Columbia,  
permanently or for a term of years, that  
is all matter for just, reasonable, and  
friendly negotiation. But the 49th paral-  
lel must be regarded as the general line  
of boundary, and not to be departed from  
for any line further south. As to all  
springs, and sounds, and islands, in the  
neighboring sea, all these are fair subjects  
for treaty stipulation. If the general ba-  
sis be agreed to, all the rest, it may be  
presumed, may be accomplished by the  
exercise of a spirit of fairness and amity.

And now, Mr. President, if this be so,  
why should this settlement be longer de-  
layed? Why should either Government  
hold back longer from doing, that which  
both, I think, can see must be done, if  
they would avoid a rupture? Every  
hour's delay is injurious to the interests

of both countries. It agitates both, dis-  
turbs their business, interrupts their inter-  
course, and may, in time, seriously af-  
fect their friendly and respectful feeling  
towards each other.

Having said this, Mr. President, it  
would be needless for me, even if it were  
proper, to add more. I have expressed  
my own opinion plainly and without dis-  
guise. I think I see clearly where this  
business must end, if it is to end without  
serious collision; and I earnestly hope  
that those in whose hands power is, on  
both sides, will exercise that power  
promptly, in removing the great evils pro-  
duced on both sides by the pendency of  
this unfortunate disturbing, and dangerous  
controversy.

It is not a case in which either Gov-  
ernment should stand on matters of form  
or etiquette. The interests at stake are  
too important for that. It is not humili-  
ation, it is not condescension even, for ei-  
ther Government to signify to the other  
its readiness to do at once what it seems  
must be done ultimately. Thus far, the  
dispute does not touch the honor of ei-  
ther Government. Let then, the propiti-  
ous moment be seized; let candor, and  
fairness, and prudence rule the hour; and  
let these two great nations be restored to  
the full enjoyment of their vast, useful,  
and harmonious intercourse.

## An Effective Speech.

In the Senate of Virginia, on the  
2nd ult., Mr. McMULLEN from the com-  
mittee on Internal Improvements reported  
the bill providing for a road from the  
Guyandotte river in Logan county, to the  
Kanawha River in Kanawha county. [It  
appropriates the sum of \$3,000.]

On motion of Mr. McMULLEN, Mr.  
Gore, the member of the House of Dele-  
gates, from Logan, was granted leave to  
appear at the bar of the Senate to advo-  
cate the bill.

The bill being read—  
Mr. Gore rose and said, Mr. Speaker,  
with much embarrassment I rise to ap-  
pear before this enlightened body. In  
pressing this claim for an appropriation  
from the public Treasury, it will be ne-  
cessary to state some of the difficulties  
which this section of country labors un-  
der. We have in our country high moun-  
tains and deep valleys—we can't get our  
trucks to market except on horses, for we  
have no wagon roads; and we have to  
carry salt, which is a bad thing to carry  
on horse back, because it ruins and skins  
the horses. I went to this country in  
1808. It was then a desert country.—  
Only four families had settled in the Coal  
River Valley. I went there because I  
had heard it was a good place for a poor  
man to raise children, as the ground was  
rich and the game plenty. I had not  
seen the country, but from what I heard  
I thought it would suit me, as I had five  
children, and I found them increasing  
more rapidly than my means of support-  
ing them. When I started, there was no  
road or path—I got lost on the way, and  
got up on the mountain, where I found  
that my horse could not get back, and I  
was afraid he could not get forward, for  
there was a narrow steep place for sev-  
eral hundred yards, where there was hard-  
ly room for him to get down; and if he  
fell, he would fall thirty feet and kill him-  
self. He was lame, too, and his lame  
leg next to the precipice. I was then,  
Mr. Speaker, reduced to necessity; and  
necessity is the mother of invention; so I  
tied a rope to the horse's tail and guided  
him down in safety. When I got to the  
county, I had no time to build a house  
but stayed in camp all the winter; during  
which I killed enough of game to furnish  
my family with meat, and cleared enough  
land to make corn. I had no fencing to  
make as there was no cattle there to de-  
stroy the truck. We had no mill in the  
valley, and we had to beat our corn in  
logs, and to eat the hominy. The near-  
est mill was thirty miles beyond the  
mountain. I went to mill but once in  
four years; and that was once often than  
any of my neighbors went. Our chief  
dependence was upon hunting, and game  
was plenty. I went out one day and  
killed five elks, one bear, and a painter.  
I didn't want to lose the meat, so I skinned  
all of them and went home for salt.

I told my wife what I had done, and  
you may be sure I told her a good story;  
and she was exceedingly well pleased.—  
& nine months from that time she brought  
a fine hearty boy. When I went to the  
county I had five daughters; this was the  
first son I had. From that time, so long  
as the elks lasted, my wife had sons; but  
as soon as they disappeared, my wife  
commenced having daughters again. Our  
county is rapidly increasing in population  
—I have, myself, done my part in that  
way: I have 137 descendants, and I do  
hope I shall in my old age, be able to see  
my descendants hauling their truck and  
salt in wagons, which will be the case, if  
you all will pass this bill.

The bill was passed unanimously.

SCARC.—Unbusted ladies, pure and  
undefiled Christians, disinterested friends,  
common honesty, sound potatoes, first  
rate butter, and such Printers.

PLENTY.—Old maids and dried apples.

## THE NATIONAL FAIR. (CIRCULAR)

OF THE COMMITTEE OF SUPERINTEND-  
ENCE OF THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF  
AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND PRO-  
DUCTS OF MECHANICAL ART, AT THE CI-  
TY OF WASHINGTON, IN MAY NEXT.

Many persons friendly to the perma-  
nency of the present protective system,  
and others, who, without being commit-  
ted to its support, desire information in  
reference to its effects, have suggested the  
importance of procuring an exhibition of  
American Manufacturing and Mechanical  
Products to be made at the seat of Gov-  
ernment at as early a period, during the  
present Spring, as the opportunities for  
accomplishing such a project might allow.  
It is believed that an exhibition, embrac-  
ing specimens of every kind of handi-  
craft or manufacturing skill employed in  
the nation, or at least all such specimens  
as may be conveniently procured for the  
occasion, together with the prices at which  
they may be purchased, and the names of  
those by whom they are fabricated, would  
embody, in an impressive form, a mass  
of useful facts which could not fail to be  
appreciated as they deserve by the pub-  
lic authorities upon whom rests the re-  
sponsibility of sustaining the prosperity  
of the great interests connected with this  
subject; and that such facts collected from  
the daily transactions of the people, au-  
thenticated by the personal examinations  
of all who choose to inspect them, would  
furnish incontrovertible arguments in fa-  
vor of that industry which so greatly  
honors as well as enriches the mechanics  
of America.

A recommendation of a similar ex-  
hibition by the National Institute two years  
ago met with a high degree of favor from  
the public at that period; and the success  
of such an effort now may, it is hoped,  
lead to its regular adoption hereafter, as  
a means of presenting at suitable intervals  
a visible demonstration of the advance  
of the country in those arts upon which its  
prosperity so greatly depends.

At a consultation recently held by man-  
y members of the present Congress—  
gentlemen of both political parties—the  
proposition of inviting such an exhibition  
as we have referred to was considered  
and adopted, as an enterprise of eminent  
utility at this time, and with a confidence  
that it would find a hearty assent from  
the friends of national industry through-  
out the whole Union. To give efficacy  
to this proposition they have nominated  
the undersigned as a general committee of  
superintendence, and have charged them  
with the duty of presenting the subject to the  
country at large, of inviting the aid of the  
friends of national industry to the scheme,  
and of making such preparations as may  
be necessary to render the exhibition as  
full and as effective as the time allowed  
will permit.

Thus summoned to this labor from a  
source so amply entitled to the respect  
and confidence of the nation, and fully  
concurring in the importance attached to  
the subject, the undersigned have not hesi-  
tated to comply with the wishes of those  
by whom they have been put in requisi-  
tion, and promptly to enter upon the du-  
ties assigned to them. In the performance  
of these duties they invoke the ear-  
nest co-operation of all who may have any  
thing to contribute to the proposed ex-  
hibition, hoping that this invitation will be  
answered in such a manner as shall en-  
able the committee to present such a dis-  
play of the work of our artisans as shall  
adequately attest the great skill and per-  
fection to which our country has attained in  
manufacturing and mechanical art.

The committee propose that the exhi-  
bition shall be opened at Washington on  
the 20th day of May next, previous to  
which date ample provision will be made  
for the reception, security, and suitable  
disposition of all specimens which may  
be sent to their care.

They invite the transmission of speci-  
mens of every kind of manufacture and  
handicraft known to the artisans of the  
United States, and desire that the price,  
as well as the maker's name, be furnished  
with each article intended for exhibition.  
Committees will be appointed for the su-  
perintendence and arrangement and pre-  
servation of all parcels sent to the exhibi-  
tion rooms.

The rooms will be ready to receive ar-  
ticles for exhibition from and after the  
first day of May. The exhibition will  
be kept open not less than two weeks.

Owners of parcels exhibited during the  
exhibition will, unless directions to the  
contrary be given, be expected to allow  
the sale of such parcels at the prices  
marked, to be delivered at the close of  
exhibition.

All goods intended for exhibition can  
be directed to Mr. David A. Hall, secre-  
tary of the committee, who will see to  
their safe keeping, and attend to their  
being repacked after the exhibition.

In case of a sale of them, the money  
will be duly transmitted.

As there will be many goods undis-  
posed of which the proprietors may not  
wish returned, and prefer to have sold for  
their benefit, the committee will cause a  
sale at auction of such articles as the  
owners may desire to have so disposed  
of.

Motive power will be furnished at the  
exhibition rooms for such machinery as  
may require it.

As the committee can only give this  
general invitation to the manufacturers  
and artisans of the country, each one will  
be pleased to consider it addressed to  
himself individually.

Editors of papers through the country  
friendly to the object are respectfully re-  
quested to give this circular a few inser-  
tions.

WILLIAM W. SEATON, Washington.  
THOMAS P. JONES, do  
JOHN W. MAURY, do  
DAVID A. HALL, do  
W. A. BRADLEY, do  
R. C. WRIGHTMAN, do  
THOMAS BLADGREN, do  
WILLIAM ESBY, do  
JOHN F. CALLEN, do  
JAMES LYONS, Richmond, Virginia,  
J. P. KENNEDY, Baltimore Maryland,  
JOHN WETHERED, do do  
O. C. TIFFAGY, do do  
March 28, 1846.

## A Witty Quaker in Congress.

Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, (who says  
he is "nothing but a plain simple Qua-  
ker,") delivered a speech on Oregon, a  
few days ago, from which we quote:

"The march of the people is onward,  
and it is westward; that is the destiny.—  
They are going onward to the Pacific; and  
if in the path which leads there the Brit-  
ish lion shall lay down, shall we on that  
account be craven to our duty and destiny?  
No never. The lion must be removed.

The British may make pretensions to  
Oregon, but rights they have none. Do  
we want it? Yes, and we must have it.—  
We want it to hold our people. Why,  
how long has it been since the broad and  
fertile valley of the Mississippi was one  
great and unbroken waste. And what  
is it now? The fairest region beneath  
the sun, and teeming with people in  
swarms. Yes sir, and I tell you another  
thing. The American multiplication table  
is at work. (Great merriment.) Go  
into our western cabins and you will find  
a young man of six feet, and the rest of  
him in proportion, with a companion not  
much less than himself, and round their  
feet you will find a little company of 20  
children. Ay, sir, that is the multiplica-  
tion table. And now do you take our  
present numbers, and reckon twenty for  
every two, and where do you think we  
shall find hunting ground for them? I tell  
you we must have Oregon. The multi-  
tude of the west is demanding it at our  
hands, and they must have it. There is  
a multitude of little white headed boys  
and girls, (God bless them!) all over that  
Mississippi valley, and they are not  
going to stop there. The only question  
is, will you open a path for them? Will  
you remove the obstacle out of their way?  
or must they cut a way to their inheri-  
tance by the sword? It is theirs, and  
they will do it. And I for one will never  
be a traitor to surrender one inch of  
their patrimony."

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A TRIUMPH COMPLETE.—Among the  
many just, wise and beneficent meas-  
ures of the defunct and vituperated  
Whig XXVth Congress was the provi-  
sion made by the second section of its  
Apportionment Act that all Members of  
the House of Representatives should  
henceforth be chosen from the several  
States by Districts, each electing one on-  
ly. Locofocoism fought that provision  
in the House with all its might, execrated  
it in its journals and calumniated it be-  
fore the people. Every evil and iniqui-  
tous purpose was attributed to its au-  
thors. John Tyler, just then beginning  
to reveal his treachery, attempted to stab  
it in a message announcing his assent to  
the bill. Four States were induced to  
nullify it outright, and proceed to elect  
Members by General Tickets, and these  
Members were received by the succeed-  
ing Locofoco House, and therein allow-  
ed to hold seats and vote in glaring de-  
fiance to an unrepented law of the land.

Yet mark the sequel. The People of  
Georgia speedily expelled from power  
the party which had pursued this high  
handed course, and elected a Whig Gov-  
ernor and Legislature who Districted the  
State in accordance with the law of Con-  
gress. Missouri did not change her poli-  
tics, but after one nullifying she mended  
her hand, and districted thoroughly. New  
Hampshire stood out, and HER GENERAL  
TICKET SYSTEM HAS BEEN THE MEANS OF  
OVERTHROWING THE NULLIFYING DYNAS-  
TY AND BRINGING IN A NEW RULE, WHICH  
WILL PROMPTLY DISTRICT THE STATE.—  
The crime has therefore wrought out its  
punishment. And even before this was  
done, Mississippi, the remaining com-  
peer in ill doing, had receded from her  
unjustifiable position and conformed to  
the law's requirement.

It is estimated by the Buffalo Com-  
mercial that there is now waiting ship-  
ment at the various ports on Lake Michi-  
gan 1,550,000 bushels wheat, 90,000 bbls  
flour, and 24,000 bbls. provisions, ashes,  
&c. If the stock at Detroit is included,  
the aggregate of flour would reach 200-  
000 bbls.

## Canada.

The Canadian Parliament assembled  
at Montreal on the 20th ult. Lord Cath-  
cart, the Governor General, delivered a  
speech, from which we take the follow-  
ing extract:

"I should under any circumstances  
have directed your early attention to the  
condition of the militia law. But the un-  
settled state of the negotiations which  
have been for some time past carried on  
between the Imperial Government and  
that of the United States of America,  
renders it imperative upon me to press  
immediately upon your consideration the  
necessity of a re-organization of this arm  
of the public defence. I feel the most  
unbounded confidence that the loyalty and  
patriotism of every class of her majesty's  
subjects in Canada will be conspicuous,  
as they have been heretofore, should oc-  
casion call for their services to aid in the  
protection of their country; but a well-  
digested and uniform system is indispen-  
sable to give a fitting direction to the most  
zealous effort."

## FURTHER SECESSIONS FROM MEXICO.

The secession of some of the North-  
ern States of Mexico from the confederacy,  
has for some time been freely spoken  
of as an event in the chapter which is  
of more than probable occurrence. In re-  
lation to the Northern confederacy of the  
Neuva Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and  
parts of Zacatecas and San Luis de Potosi,  
on the model of the United States, the  
Corpus Christi Gazette says there is not  
a doubt; and adds, that they have already  
organised and declared their independ-  
ence, unless prevented by "untoward e-  
vents," such as the approach of Generals  
Aguirre, La Vega and Wool with  
6000 troops; and the editor concludes  
with the statement that he has printed  
copies of the proclamation and accompa-  
nying orders of the said confederation.

## The Subtreasury Bill.

This odious measure was taken up in  
the House of Representatives on Monday  
last, and, by the application of the legisla-  
tive screw, the discussion was brought  
to a close yesterday, and the bill passed  
by a majority exceeding fifty votes. This  
is a bold step of the dominant party in  
Congress; after the emphatic manner in  
which the scheme was denounced and  
repudiated by the voice of the country in  
1840. One currency for the Govern-  
ment and another for the People is a sys-  
tem obnoxious to our free institutions,  
repugnant to public sentiment, and will  
never be tolerated in a free country. If  
we are permitted to augur the future from  
the past, public indignation will pro-  
nounce upon it and its authors a final  
doom in 1848.—Nat. Intell.

The Vicksburg Sentinel, a leading Lo-  
cofoco paper, thus scathes the hypocrisy  
of his brother Locofocos in Tennessee:

BANK DEMOCRATS.—A dirty mutilated  
shinplaster should be the ensign of the  
rag Democracy of Tennessee. The De-  
mocracy of that State seem determined  
to cling to their thieving paper money  
machines, as long as they can succeed in  
palming off their printed rags upon the  
industrious producers, in exchange for  
their labor. We observe at the head of  
the list of Bank directors, lately appoint-  
ed by the Governor, the name of Hon.  
A. O. P. Nicholson, the nominee of the  
Democratic party for United States Sen-  
ator at the late election. Such a hypocri-  
cal, unprincipled party has no right to  
complain when one of its members hap-  
pens to out-general another in the contest  
for the only object for which the leaders  
strive—office and spoils. The devil take  
such democracy, say we.—[Oh!]

## An Outrage.

The Louisville Journal says,—A few  
months ago, a young man from near  
Snow Hill, Maryland, named David T.  
Riley, came to this city with the inten-  
tion of practising law. Not finding suf-  
ficient encouragement, he went about four  
miles into the country, on or near the  
Flat Lick road, and took a school. On  
Wednesday last, a young man from  
Shelby county, named Richard Meri-  
weather, Jr., went to Mr. Riley's school  
house, called him out, and under pre-  
text that Mr. R. had reported a remark  
or a question of his concerning a gen-  
tleman in the neighborhood, stabbed him  
five times, wounding him severely and  
most dangerously. The physicians say  
that Mr. R. will probably die, unless one  
of his arms be amputated; and he refuses to  
submit to amputation. Meriweather was  
pursued, but we have not heard of his  
arrest.

A BRIGHT SPOT IN POLITICS.—The  
Democratic majority in the Louisiana  
Legislature, by a vote of 59 to 16, have  
vacated the seats of the three sitting mem-  
bers from St. Landry county, who were  
of their own shade of politics, and have  
given them to their white contestants.—  
The latter received a majority of votes in  
the county, but lost the return through  
some official blunder.